

## FARM AND FIRESIDE.



Pastures and Butter.

The local requisites for the manufacture of pure, cold running water, and a sufficiency of sweet, nutritious herbage, fresh, rich, juicy feed will enhance both the quality and quantity of milk and butter. The requisites named belong generally to somewhat elevated or hilly districts, rather than to those of an opposite character. A rolling, elevated country, hilly, often times, abounding in springs of pure cold water, and drained by clear, rippling streams flowing over gravelly or rocky beds, constitutes the predominating character of the best dairying districts of our fair country, so famous for its dairy products. On such land the best and sweetest natural grasses are produced in the greatest luxuriance, and abound in the best milk-producing qualities.

Another essential is a change of pasture. This is contrary to the teachings of some; but from actual experience we are able to say it is a very important item in the list of necessities required for a bounteous supply of milk and the wholesome production of gilded butter. If, in changing from one pasture to another, the grasses are no better, either in quality or quantity, still a marked difference is found in the yield of milk. Cows seem to tire of one pasture and one place. They love to roam and feed in some new enclosure occasionally. Everything seems to taste sweeter to them, and they take hold with a new relish of the tender grasses before them. A change, therefore, should be made from one pasture to another about every ten days or two weeks.

Cows, to yield the best returns, should always have ready access to good water. This is almost indispensable, for it is next to impossible to make good butter without an abundant supply of pure water. Those having pastures, where the water falls in a dry time, have probably observed how rapidly their own cows shrink in their milk when water is scarce and animals do not get their usual supply. Inducing cows to drink large quantities of water will increase the flow of milk, certainly, but to what extent the quantity of milk may be increased without injury to the quality, by inducing the animal to take an abundant supply of liquid, we are not prepared to say. But we are satisfied that milk of good quality may be increased by this method.

**HILLS OR DRILLS.**—One of many experiments tried at the Agricultural College farm of Kansas in 1876 sets forth the comparative merits as between the old method of planting corn in hills and that of planting in drills. Four plates were laid off across a portion of a field quite uniform as to the character of its soil. Each contained four rows of corn, the rows being three and a-half feet apart. In the first plot the corn was planted in hills; in the second in hills, after the usual way; again, the third was planted in drills, and the fourth in hills. When the corn was about six inches high the drilled plants were thinned out, leaving the stalks as nearly as possible ten inches apart in the rows; the plants in hills were likewise thinned out, leaving the same number of stalks in every plot throughout the experiment. In cultivating the plants care was taken to give each the same treatment, and beyond thinning, hoeing once and cultivating twice, no special treatment was given the plots. The corn was husked November 11th, and the weightings showed for the drilled plots a yield of 71 bushels per acre for the plants in hills, 62 bushels per acre—an advantage in favor of the method of planting in drills of 9 bushels per acre.

**VENTILATION.**—Many persons complain of always getting up tired in the morning. This is very often due to defective ventilation of the bedroom, or from using an undue amount of bed clothes and bedding. Feather beds are too soft and yielding, and partially envelope the sleeper, thus producing profuse perspiration. The habit of lying too much under blankets is also very pernicious by reason of the carbonic acid exhaled by the sleeper being respired. Again, it is a common error to suppose that by simply opening a window a little at the top a room can be ventilated. People forget that for proper ventilation there must be an inlet and outlet for the air. In bedrooms there is often neither, and if there is a fire-place, it is generally closed up. Again it is a mistake to suppose that foul air goes to the top of a room. Certainly the heated air goes to the top, but the chief impurity, the carbonic acid, falls to the bottom. There is nothing so efficacious in removing the lower strata of air as the ordinary open fireplace, especially if there is a fire burning.

**CROSS-BRED SHEEP.**—At the New York State Fair there were exhibited some sheep bred from common Merino and a Cotswold ram. The fleeces of the first cross measured five inches in length, and the wool was as fine as the Merino and as easily combed as that of a Cotswold. The wool of the second cross was still as fine as Merino wool. The carcass of the cross-bred sheep makes excellent mutton, and is nearly as heavy as the pure Cotswold. We have frequently alluded to the advantage of this cross, and the interesting example shows at Rochester proves how successful and profitable a farmer's sheep it would be. The farmer's sheep is undoubtedly the cross-breed.

**POUND CAKE.**—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, one pound of flour, and one pound of lard, make a pound of pound cake. Bake in a tin, and bake in a tin, and bake in a tin.

**SALLY LUNN.**—Seven cups of sifted flour, half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of milk, three eggs, a little salt, and two tablespoons of brewer's yeast—bake in a tin, and bake in a tin, and bake in a tin.

## The Apple Worm.

Mr. P. H. Foster sends to the Scientific American his mode of destroying the apple worm: "After the worm has entered the fruit and accomplished its damage, the time arrives when it has to leave the fruit and hide itself in a quiet, secure position to undergo the transition from the larva to the pupa state, which requires, in the early part of the season, eight or ten days; after this time the larva is hatched and is again ready to beset the fruit with its stings. The insect, being two-brooded in this climate at least, if not disturbed, has an aggregating force to do mischief the second time. The progeny for the succeeding year have alone to depend on the security of this second generation of larvae. As they may often be found in bark of apple trees during winter, my plan of destruction is, about the first of July to take woolen rags large enough to wrap around the trees, and say four inches wide. Each week I look over the trees and destroy the worms secreted under the rags, and where ever I find them, until the fruit is off the trees. I have all the green fruit, of every kind, carefully picked up as soon as it falls, thereby destroying many of the curculio as well as apple worms. In future I intend to poison the rags made use of to capture the insect."

Mr. Foster estimates that the ravages of this pest cause a loss to the fruit growers of the United States fully equal to 5 per cent. interest on the national debt, a statement which shows the importance of an effective remedy.

**THE CARE OF KEROSENE LAMPS.**—Few illuminating substances produce a light as steady and brilliant as kerosene oil, but owing to inattention to certain requisite points its full brilliancy is rarely attained. The wick, oil and all the appurtenances of the lamp must be kept scrupulously clean; the burner polished; the chimney not only clean but bright and clear; the wick cut square across with sharp scissors. Those lamps which are made with immovable cupulas require special care in cleaning and trimming. The upper part of a lamp frequently gets oily after standing for a time. This may, in a measure, be prevented by cutting a hole in a piece of felt so as to fit exactly around the socket into which the burner is screwed. Trim the felt so that it will be about one-half inch in width and place the ring on the socket. Housekeepers disregarding the above have, as a result, a flame dull, yellow, smoky, and half-lighted apartment at the same cost as those well lighted.

**RAISING CORN.**—Among the controversies of the Ohio Farmers' Club, it is stated that "it don't require any scientific attainments to raise good corn, if the land is good, but it does require some practical common sense and some industry." If science is anything it is knowledge—it is truth ascertained. If common sense means anything in particular, it means a certain amount of intelligence which enables one to perform certain simple acts as they should be performed. But how was that "certain amount of intelligence" obtained? Was it inherited? Did it come without investigation? The best methods of the present which may have been handed down from generation to generation are not the less due to science because they were discovered centuries ago. All who intelligently observe and investigate are scientists to that extent, and every discovery that flows therefrom is due to what is termed science, call it by whatever other name we will.

**CURE FOR GAPS.**—As soon as we discover any symptoms of gaps among our chickens, we know that there are worms—very small red worms—in their windpipes, and we give them camphor, in their drinking vessels, strong enough to make quite a taste of the camphor. Then, if any get the disease quite badly before we discover it, we force a pill of camphor down the throat about the size of a small pea, and the fumes of that dose will kill the worms. No kind of worms can live in camphor; hence, camphor must be a powerful vermifuge.

**WHAT FIVE SHEEP WILL DO.**—Five sheep will enrich one acre of old, worn-out mowing land in three years, so that it will produce one and one-half tons of hay per year for several years by a slight sprinkling of seed each year, and will produce more in winter to the value of ten dollars by giving them suitable bedding. Five sheep will get their living through the summer on one acre of ground. Five sheep will raise five lambs, worth fifteen dollars. Five sheep will shear twenty-five pounds of wool worth six dollars.

**MARKING SHEEP.**—This is best done with Venetian red, a cheap paint, only a few cents a pound, and one pound will mark a thousand. Take a pinch of the dry powder and draw the enclosing thumb and fingers through the wool at the spot you wish to mark, looening the powder as you do so, and it will combine with the oil in the wool, and make a bright red mark, that the rains will never wash out, and which, without injuring the wool, will endure from one shearing to another, while it can be readily cleansed out by the manufacturer.

**CREAM CAKES.**—One-half pint of boiling water; three-fourths of a cup of butter; one and one-half cup of sifted flour. Put in a saucepan over the fire; heat until very smooth and thoroughly scalded; set aside and when sufficiently cool add five well-beaten eggs. Drop this mixture, the size of a silver dollar, on buttered pans, leaving a space of three inches each way. Bake thirty minutes in a hot oven, keeping the oven door closed as much as possible. When nearly cold, cut a slit three-fourths around the top of the puffs and fill with cream made as follows: Boil one pint of milk; add one cup of sugar; one cup of flour and two beaten eggs worked smooth in a little milk; boil ten minutes, stirring constantly. Flavor when done.

**ONE TWO, THREE, FOUR CAKE.**—One cup of butter; two cups of sugar; not quite three cups of prepared flour and four eggs. If not wanted quite so rich, substitute cream for the butter.

## The Orchard.

Towards the last of May and during June the coding moth will lay its eggs on the young fruit of the apple and pear. Each female lays between two and three hundred eggs, distributing them over the tree one to an apple or pear. Wherever an egg is laid the fruit will be destroyed almost certainly. Hogs should run in every orchard; 1. to root in the ground; 2. to fertilize the soil; 3. to eat the fruit that falls in consequence of being injured by the larvae of the coding moth. Half wormy fruit is eaten up as soon as it falls to the ground there will soon be no moths to trouble the orchard. It is the second crop of the insect that does the most mischief, which hatches out in August and burrows in the full-grown fruit; but destroy the first crop and there will not be a second.

If you have a few plum trees left from the wreck of years of careless management, and these trees are not so plentiful this year, try this plan to save them from curculio: When the plums are the size of a hazel nut, smoke them with gas tar two or three times a week. S. S. Grubb, of Wisconsin, says this remedy is a success, if properly applied. This will save the current bushes when attacked by the curculio that destroys both foliage and fruit.

Loose no time in hilling up earth to the height of six inches around all young trees as a protection from the borer; or the bands of thick paper or roofing felt around the stems, extending two inches below the surface and six above. A wash of lime and fresh cow dung will answer. "You pay your money and take your choice."

Evidence multiplies that pear trees do best in soil; and we believe that the hogs are allowed to root up the soil, the chances against loss by curculio are lessened. Dr. Harvey of Chester, Pa., can testify that nearly the whole of his cultivated trees blighted, while those in grass did not.

**HOW TO USE PARIS-GREEN.**—W. L. Gray, Somerset, Co., Pa., asks, in view of the early appearance of the Colorado beetle, and in consideration of this being his first season on a farm, how Paris-green should be used.

ANS.—The easiest, quickest and safest way is to mix Paris-green with water in proportion of a tablespoonful of the former to a half-bushel of the latter. Use a brush or swab, made by tying a handful of fine corn-husks to the end of a stick two or three feet long. Take the pull in one hand and the brush in the other, give each plant a thorough sprinkling, stirring the water from the bottom of the pull occasionally as the Paris-green settles, and taking two rows at a time. The sprinkling should commence just as soon as the young beetles or larvae make their appearance, and if a second swarm appears after the first has been laid to rest, the new-comers must be treated in the same prompt manner as their predecessors.

A common watering pot with a rose may be used instead of the brush. The powder may also be mixed with flour or plaster and dusted in the cool of the morning according to directions frequently given in these columns.

**DELICIOUS PIE.**—Beat to a cream three-fourths of a cup of butter and one cup of sugar; add the well-beaten yolks of five eggs; flavor with vanilla. Line two tins with puff paste; pour in the mixture and bake at once. Beat the five whites to a stiff froth; sweeten with powdered sugar; flavor with vanilla and spread over the pies when done. Brown delicately and cut the pies while hot to prevent the eggs from falling.

**WINTER SQUASH.**—Especially Hubbard, have become such a staple in the market that a large demand is always certain, and the grower of a large crop rarely fails to realize well. Failures are often due to insufficient fertility, but more frequently, by neglect, the bugs are allowed to destroy them.

**THE ADVANCED STATE OF DISEASE.**—Among the antecedents of disease are the circulation of the blood, an unobstructed condition of the physique, indicating that the life current is deficient in nutritive properties, a weak, languid, and feeble system, loss of appetite, sleep and strength, and a sensation of mental languor. All these may be regarded as among the indices of approaching disease, which will eventually attack the system and overwhelm it. It is not until an ailment is advanced, however, that, without loss of time, making choice of the greatest vitalizing agent extant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an elixir which has given health and vigor to myriads of the sick and debilitated, which is avowed by physicians and chemists to be pure as well as effective, which is immensely popular in this country, and extensively used abroad, and which has been for years past one of the leading medical staples of America.

**KEEP YOUR LIVER HEALTHY.** and thus ward off many distressing complaints, by using Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills. Cure sick or nervous headache, dizziness, biliousness, bad taste in mouth, dyspepsia, inward piles, all complaints of the stomach and bowels. They act gently, with out pain or griping, and do not leave the bowels constive, as is the case with many other purgatives. Sold at 25 cents a box by Dr. D. D. CARTER, Woodstock.

**OH! DEAR ME, I'M GETTING GRAY HAIR FALLING.**—You have only to use "London Hair Color Restorer," the best and most clearly article ever introduced to the American people, is entirely harmless and free from all impurities, ingredients that render many articles obnoxious. It thickens thin hair, stops its falling, and restores the perfectly natural color. It is nicely perfumed and so elegantly prepared as to make it a lasting hair dressing and toilet luxury.

**J. A. TYNES, A PROMINENT CITIZEN.** Wilson, N. C. writes: "Some ten years ago my life's career commenced failing, and I was very thin and turned gray, but after using 'London Hair Color Restorer' the scalp became healthy, the hair stopped falling, the color was restored, and is now growing beautifully."

Sold at 75 cents a bottle or \$4 the half dozen by all prominent druggists. In Woodstock by Dr. D. D. CARTER.

**THE ORIGINAL PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.** This oil unlike other oils not the fishy rancid, disagreeable-smelling and worst-tasting article, but as a pure, bland, fresh oil, without any admixture, sweetly accepted and retained by the most delicate stomach, and possess all the medicinal properties and efficacy in a much greater degree than any other.

## Advertisements.

1878. 1878.

## NEW GOODS.

S. A. DANNER,

The just received and is daily opening a choice stock of Spring and Summer Dry Goods embracing all the latest styles and novelties in

**Dress Goods,** Alpaca, Bergees, Linens, Suitings, Percales, Prints, &c., &c.

**TISS, RIBBONS, HANKERCHIEFS, CORSETS**

and every thing that can be found in a general furnishing store. My stock is one of the best and most varied to be found in the city.

**CLOTHS AND CASSIMERE** in endless variety and very cheap. Towels, Cottons, Linen for shirts &c., cheaper than ever before offered to the public.

**STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING** is larger and well selected, and I flatter myself I will be able to please in quality and price.

**Summer Hats** of every style. An extensive stock of Gents, Ladies and Childrens shoes and in fact a general assortment of everything usually kept in a dry goods house.

My stock has been selected with care, and with a purpose to meet the desires and wants of my customers as near as it was possible for me to do, and I think an examination of my goods will convince all that I have at heart their duty. Come and see for yourselves.

Respectfully,  
S. A. DANNER.

**MONOPOLY AND HIGH PRICES**

**Beaten.**

**HAAS & BROTHER**

**Dry Goods, & Notions**

**BOOTS, SHOES & HATS,**

**GROCERIES, TOBACCOES.**

**The Light Running DOMESTIC Sewing Machine**

always on exhibition.

All to be sold cheap for cash or produce.

**HARDWARE! HARDWARE!**

I have now a large and general stock of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, CHAINS, IRON, NAILS, CHURNS, BUCKETS, TUBS, SCYTHES, HOES, RAKES, &c.

selected with care from the MANUFACTURERS, which I shall be pleased to show to all in want of such goods.

I am receiving

**NEW GOODS**

every week, and shall try to keep all goods in my stock, that are needed by my customers, and the public.

J. S. BAILY.

**Take Notice.**

All persons indebted to me are requested to show their accounts by note or otherwise.

Feb. 13-14.

**THE REMEDY OF THE CENTURY.**

**Barham's Infalible PILE CURE.**

Prepared by Dr. D. D. CARTER, Woodstock, Va.

May, 8th-14.

## Chesapeake & Ohio R.R.

Is the best route to Cincinnati and all Western Cities.

On and after February 24, 1878, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

February 21, 1878.

Loc.	Mail.	Express.
Way Richmond	9:00 a.m.	9:00 p.m.
Washington	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.
Fredericksburg	11:00 a.m.	11:00 p.m.
Stafford	12:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
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